

Executive Master's Degree International Economics

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Executive Master's Degree International Economics

- » Modality: online
- » Duration: 12 months
- » Certificate: TECH Global University
- » Credits: 90 ECTS
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online
- » Target Group: Graduates, university graduates and graduates who have previously completed any of the degrees in the fields of Economics, International Relations, International Politics and Economic Strategies.

Website: www.techtitute.com/us/school-of-business/executive-master-degree/master-international-economics

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01 Welcome

The adverse scenario of the International Economics caused by the pandemic, the war between Russia and Ukraine, as well as energy shortages, have led to a tightening of the global economic situation. Central banks are currently tightening monetary policies in an attempt to control inflation. This not only affects commodities or the price of crude oil, but also raises the cost of the housing market, directly affecting families. The crisis situation requires professional managers who know how to apply effective techniques and strategies adapted to the economic paradigm. For this reason, TECH Global University offers a rigorous program designed for senior managers, entrepreneurs and economics experts to direct their careers to the most prestigious international economic fields. All this, through a 100% online modality that allows to adapt the pace of study to each case.



Executive Master's Degree in International Economics
TECH Global University



“

Update your knowledge in international accounting so that you can keep up with the demands of the business market and project your professional career"

02

Why Study at TECH?

TECH is the world's largest 100% online business school. It is an elite business school, with a model based on the highest academic standards. A world-class center for intensive managerial skills education.



“

TECH is a university at the forefront of technology, and puts all its resources at the student's disposal to help them achieve entrepreneurial success"

At TECH Global University



Innovation

The university offers an online learning model that balances the latest educational technology with the most rigorous teaching methods. A unique method with the highest international recognition that will provide students with the keys to develop in a rapidly-evolving world, where innovation must be every entrepreneur's focus.

"*Microsoft Europe Success Story*", for integrating the innovative, interactive multi-video system.



The Highest Standards

Admissions criteria at TECH are not economic. Students don't need to make a large investment to study at this university. However, in order to obtain a qualification from TECH, the student's intelligence and ability will be tested to their limits. The institution's academic standards are exceptionally high...

95% | of TECH students successfully complete their studies



Networking

Professionals from countries all over the world attend TECH, allowing students to establish a large network of contacts that may prove useful to them in the future.

+100000

executives prepared each year

+200

different nationalities



Empowerment

Students will grow hand in hand with the best companies and highly regarded and influential professionals. TECH has developed strategic partnerships and a valuable network of contacts with major economic players in 7 continents.

+500

collaborative agreements with leading companies



Talent

This program is a unique initiative to allow students to showcase their talent in the business world. An opportunity that will allow them to voice their concerns and share their business vision.

After completing this program, TECH helps students show the world their talent.



Multicultural Context

While studying at TECH, students will enjoy a unique experience. Study in a multicultural context. In a program with a global vision, through which students can learn about the operating methods in different parts of the world, and gather the latest information that best adapts to their business idea.

TECH students represent more than 200 different nationalities.



TECH strives for excellence and, to this end, boasts a series of characteristics that make this university unique:



Analysis

TECH explores the student's critical side, their ability to question things, their problem-solving skills, as well as their interpersonal skills.



Academic Excellence

TECH offers students the best online learning methodology. The university combines the Relearning method (postgraduate learning methodology with the best international valuation) with the Case Study. Tradition and vanguard in a difficult balance, and in the context of the most demanding educational itinerary.



Economy of Scale

TECH is the world's largest online university. It currently boasts a portfolio of more than 10,000 university postgraduate programs. And in today's new economy, **volume + technology = a groundbreaking price**. This way, TECH ensures that studying is not as expensive for students as it would be at another university.



Learn with the best

In the classroom, TECH's teaching staff discuss how they have achieved success in their companies, working in a real, lively, and dynamic context. Teachers who are fully committed to offering a quality specialization that will allow students to advance in their career and stand out in the business world.

Teachers representing 20 different nationalities.



At TECH, you will have access to the most rigorous and up-to-date case analyses in academia"

03

Why Our Program?

Studying this TECH program means increasing the chances of achieving professional success in senior business management.

It is a challenge that demands effort and dedication, but it opens the door to a promising future. Students will learn from the best teaching staff and with the most flexible and innovative educational methodology.



“

We have highly qualified teachers and the most complete syllabus on the market, which allows us to offer you education of the highest academic level”

This program will provide you with a multitude of professional and personal advantages, among which we highlight the following:

01

A Strong Boost to Your Career

By studying at TECH, students will be able to take control of their future and develop their full potential. By completing this program, students will acquire the skills required to make a positive change in their career in a short period of time.

70% of students achieve positive career development in less than 2 years.

02

Develop a strategic and global vision of the company

TECH offers an in-depth overview of general management to understand how each decision affects each of the company's different functional fields.

Our global vision of companies will improve your strategic vision.

03

Consolidate the student's senior management skills

Studying at TECH means opening the doors to a wide range of professional opportunities for students to position themselves as senior executives, with a broad vision of the international environment.

You will work on more than 100 real senior management cases.

04

You will take on new responsibilities

The program will cover the latest trends, advances and strategies, so that students can carry out their professional work in a changing environment.

45% of graduates are promoted internally.

05

Access to a powerful network of contacts

TECH connects its students to maximize opportunities. Students with the same concerns and desire to grow. Therefore, partnerships, customers or suppliers can be shared.

You will find a network of contacts that will be instrumental for professional development.

06

Thoroughly develop business projects.

Students will acquire a deep strategic vision that will help them develop their own project, taking into account the different fields in companies.

20% of our students develop their own business idea.

07

Improve *soft skills* and management skills

TECH helps students apply and develop the knowledge they have acquired, while improving their interpersonal skills in order to become leaders who make a difference.

Improve your communication and leadership skills and enhance your career.

08

You will be part of an exclusive community

Students will be part of a community of elite executives, large companies, renowned institutions, and qualified teachers from the most prestigious universities in the world: the TECH Global University community.

We give you the opportunity to study with a team of world-renowned teachers.

04 Objectives

This program has been designed with the support of a teaching team versed in the field to provide rigorous information and to expand and update the knowledge of a target audience that focuses on specialists with high business aspirations. TECH Global University aims to educate graduates in economics, finance and other financial sciences to focus them on the latest developments in financial institutions and markets, international taxation, international private law, international trade and international contracting, among other issues. In this way, the program offers the possibility to develop your financial skills through an international economic perspective.



“

This program will not only instruct you in the theory of economics, but will also provide real-life exercises to help you master the elements involved in international economic organizations”

TECH makes the goals of their students their own goals too
Working together to achieve them

The **Executive Master's Degree in International Economics** will enable the student to:

01

Identify the obligations and responsibilities derived from the business activity in accounting matters

04

Delve into the characteristics, regulations and types of financial markets

02

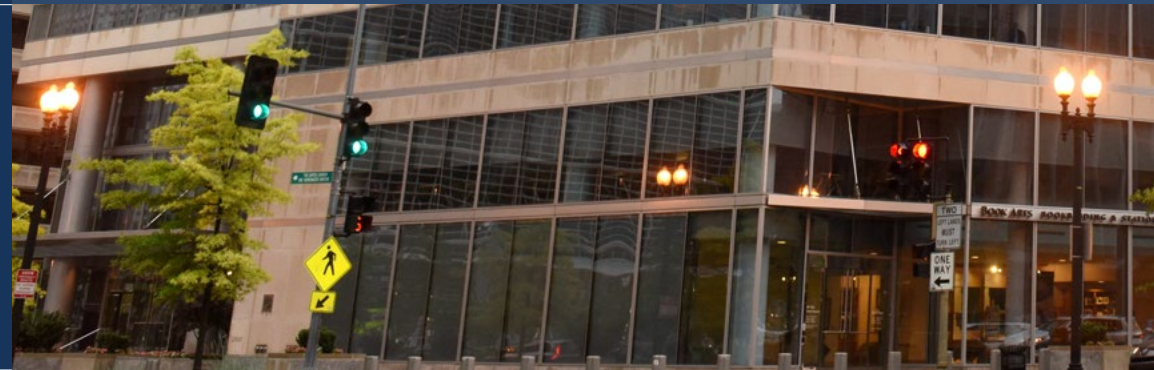
Define the economic policies of recent years

03

Increase productivity and competitiveness in economic policy in a globalized environment

05

Analyze and understand the differences between different types of markets (stock, fixed income, equity, futures, options, foreign exchange, etc.)



06

Understand the implications of the different types of markets in market liberalization

08

Know the system of sources of Private International Law

09

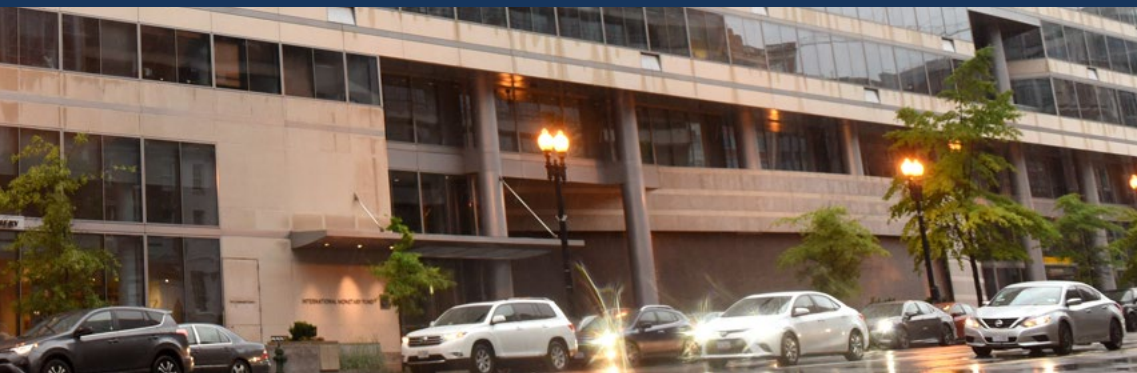
Know the essential aspects of Private International Law.

07

Know the concepts and circumstances that affect tax operations, understanding the mechanisms of tax burden between States

10

Know the dynamics of contractual obligations



11

Analyze economic growth through international trade

12

Understand the protectionist measures of developing countries

13

Understand credit models and analyze sovereign cash flow and cash risk





14

Analyze the different International Economic Organizations, as well as their functioning and functions in the world and state economy

15

Study the information from different IEO sources

16

Understand the international economic order based on the relations between the IEOs and the rest of the countries

05 Skills

In order to carry out an adequate economic performance and its management in the international field, it is essential to have a great organizational capacity, in addition to possessing superior knowledge and skills regarding the agents involved in international development. This is why, throughout this program, the manager will not only find a useful reference guide for managing the risk of economic flows, but will also see their leadership and political-economic management skills strengthened.



A grayscale photograph of a hand pointing at a bar chart on a document. The chart has several bars of varying heights. The text 'profit trend' is visible on the document. The image is partially obscured by a dark blue diagonal overlay.

“

You will acquire the necessary skills to stand out as an expert manager mastering the different International Economic Organizations and their functioning”

01

Know the regulatory structure of the International Financial Reporting Standards system

02

Understand the use of intangible assets, leases and financial instruments, assets and liabilities accounts

03

Analyze the evolution of economic policies in the development of employment

04

Ability to manage a company in a goal-oriented manner and in accordance with the strategic plan



05

Perform tax settlements

06

Administer resources and resolve incidents that may arise

07

Understand and know how to apply the legal system to solve practical cases

08

Develop skills in the use of computer systems



09

Recognize classical and neoclassical theories of international trade, productive capacities and the effects of trade liberalization

10

Identify the comparative advantage in the use of sectorial productivities

11

Distinguish the rules applicable to international relations, knowing the different ways to expand a company internationally





12

Solve problems in the process of internationalization of a company

13

Offer hedging with diversification in operations

14

Assess financial and actuarial risks

06

Structure and Content

The Executive Master's Degree in International Economics offers entrepreneurs who aspire to a broad career path an easy way to obtain all the latest strategic tools and financial techniques. In addition, TECH Global University applies a 100% online modality, which allows the adaptation of the study pace, in addition to the *Relearning* methodology, which exempts students from long hours of memorization, assimilating the syllabus in a gradual and practical way.



“

Contemplate the current financial landscape and establish solutions to problems in the process of internationalization of a company”

Syllabus

TECH's Executive Master's Degree in International Economics is a comprehensive program designed for graduates in Economics and Business Management to meet the business challenges of the economic paradigm. A unique opportunity to delve into the financial field in the most direct and simple way.

The main objective of this program is focused on expanding and updating the strategic and technical skills of senior managers, so that they can optimize their professional projection and master the latest changes in economic policy, their consequences and the indicators of international economic organizations in a global economic environment. Over the course of 12 months, The specialist will analyze numerous theoretical and practical cases, simulating real financial situations, through individual and team work.

This program is a true immersion in the field of International Economics and provides a detailed and in-depth study of the most important aspects of international accounting, economic policy, international taxation, international contracting, as well as financial and actuarial risk management at a global level.

In addition, TECH Global University applies the *Relearning* methodology to bring the latest trends through the best educational methodology and an exceptional faculty, which will provide the specialist with the skills to solve critical situations in a creative and efficient way. All this, through a 100% online modality that offers the possibility of adapting learning to the personal and professional needs of the students, guaranteeing their correct instruction in the economic and financial field.

This Executive Master's Degree takes place over 12 months and is divided into 10 modules:

Module 1	International Accounting
Module 2	Economic Policy
Module 3	Strategic Business Management
Module 4	Financial Institutions and Markets
Module 5	International Taxation
Module 6	Private International Law
Module 7	International Trade Economics
Module 8	International Contracting
Module 9	Financial and Actuarial Risk Management
Module 10	International Economic Organizations



Where, When and How is it Taught?

TECH offers the possibility of studying this Executive Master's Degree in International Economics fully online. Throughout the 12 months of the educational program, you will be able to access all the contents of this program at any time, allowing you to self-manage your study time.

A unique, key, and decisive educational experience to boost your professional development and make the definitive leap.

Module 1. International Accounting

1.1. Introduction to International Accounting, Finance and Taxation. The International Financial Reporting Standards System

- 1.1.1. Description and Historical Evolution of the Main Institutions Responsible for the Development of the First International Accounting Reporting Standards
- 1.1.2. Objective of International Financial Reporting Standards
- 1.1.3. Description of the International Financial Reporting Standards System

1.2. Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property and Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

- 1.2.1. Classification and Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment
- 1.2.2. Real Estate Investments
 - 1.2.2.1. Real Estate Investments in Land and Natural Assets
 - 1.2.2.2. Real Estate Investments in Buildings
- 1.2.3. Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

1.3. International Accounting Standards Intangible Assets (IAS38)

- 1.3.1. IAS38 Concepts and Definitions for Intangible Fixed Assets
 - 1.3.1.1. Criteria for Recognition of Intangible Fixed Assets
- 1.3.2. Standards Applicable to Intangible Fixed Assets
- 1.3.3. Control and Benefits of Intangible Fixed Assets

1.4. Leases (IAS17)

- 1.4.1. Conceptual Definition
- 1.4.2. Financial Leasing
- 1.4.3. Non-Cancellable Leases

1.5. Value Added Tax. Concept, Regulation, Marginal Rates and Accounting Records

- 1.5.1. Conceptual Definition and Economic Justification
- 1.5.2. Forms of Application in the Economy
- 1.5.3. VAT Regulations
- 1.5.4. VAT Calculation
- 1.5.5. VAT in Accounting

1.6. Financial Instruments and Financial Assets (IAS32)

- 1.6.1. Conceptual Definition of Financial Instrument
- 1.6.2. Definition of Financial Asset and Its Different Classifications
- 1.6.3. Methodology and Applications of Financial Assets

1.7. Financial Instruments and Financial Liabilities

- 1.7.1. Definition of Financial Liabilities
- 1.7.2. Types of Financial Liabilities
- 1.7.3. Methodology and Applications of Financial Liabilities

1.8. Foreign Currency Transactions

- 1.8.1. Concepts and Definitions of Foreign Currency Transactions
- 1.8.2. International Transactions
- 1.8.3. Analysis of Types of Foreign Currency Transactions

1.9. Income Taxes

- 1.9.1. Corporate Income Tax
- 1.9.2. Accounts Relating to Income Tax
- 1.9.3. Distribution of Tax Income over Several Years

Module 2. Economic Policy
2.1. Introduction to the Economic Policy Framework

- 2.1.1. Different Types of Economic Systems
- 2.1.2. Market Failures as the Main Justification for Economic Policy Action

2.2. Objectives and Instruments of Economic Policy

- 2.2.1. Main Instruments for Economic Policy Management
- 2.2.2. Analysis of the Implementation of the Different Economic Measures
- 2.2.3. Economic and Social Objectives

2.3. Economic Employment Policies

- 2.3.1. Labor Market Developments
- 2.3.2. Definition of the Different Employment Statuses of Citizens
- 2.3.3. Keynesian Theory
- 2.3.4. Neoclassical Theory
- 2.3.5. Other Theories on the Labor Market in a Globalized and Digitized Environment

2.4. Price Stability Policies

- 2.4.1. Stabilization Objective
- 2.4.2. Definition of Inflation
- 2.4.3. Analysis of the Inflation Rate and the Indicators Related to Its Measurement.
- 2.4.4. Inflation Control
- 2.4.5. Effects of Inflation
- 2.4.6. Deflation and Its Consequences on the Economy

2.5. Economic Growth Policies

- 2.5.1. Economic Growth and Development Fostered by Economic Policy
- 2.5.2. GDP Calculation and Its Long-Term Estimation as the Main Indicator for Improving Competitiveness in an International Context
- 2.5.3. Technology and Digital Media Applications as Optimization and Enabler of Human Capital Productivity Enhancement

2.6. Income Redistribution Policies

- 2.6.1. Background of Income Redistribution Policies
- 2.6.2. Principle of Inequality and the Different Percentage Concentrations of Income in the Population
- 2.6.3. Measurement and Income Redistribution Policies with a Social Aim

2.7. Monetary Policy

- 2.7.1. Monetary Control Strategies
- 2.7.2. Objectives for the Justification of Monetary Control Imposed by the State
- 2.7.3. Other Monetary Instruments
- 2.7.4. IS-LM Model
- 2.7.5. Monetary Policy of the European Union
- 2.7.6. Economic Crisis of 2007
- 2.7.7. Ecuador and Changes in Its Monetary Policy

2.8. Fiscal Policy

- 2.8.1. Instruments of Keynesian Fiscal Policy
- 2.8.2. Automatic Stabilizers
- 2.8.3. Measures Applied During the 2007 Economic Crisis

2.9. Microeconomic Policy

- 2.9.1. Organizational Policies in a Company
 - 2.9.1.1. Production Policies
 - 2.9.1.2. Market Policies
 - 2.9.1.3. Labor Policies
 - 2.9.1.4. Quality Policies
- 2.9.2. Incentives and Penalties Based on the Economic Activity of the Business.
- 2.9.3. Subsidies for the Correct Management of CSR and Environmental Care on the Part of the Company

2.10. Innovation Policy

- 2.10.1. Innovation in the Market Structure
- 2.10.2. The Industrial Revolution 4.0
- 2.10.3. The Technological Revolution and Its Implications

Module 3. Strategic Business Management

3.1. Organizational Analysis and Design

- 3.1.1. Organizational Culture
- 3.1.2. Organisational analysis
- 3.1.3. Designing the Organizational Structure

3.2. Corporate Strategy

- 3.2.1. Corporate Level Strategies (CLS)
- 3.2.2. Managing Corporate Strategy
- 3.2.3. Framing Corporate Strategy (SBU)

3.3. Strategic Planning and Strategy Formulation

- 3.3.1. Strategic Thinking
- 3.3.2. Strategic Planning and Formulation
- 3.3.3. The Balanced Scorecard

3.4. Strategy Models and Patterns

- 3.4.1. Scenario to Strategy (S2S)
- 3.4.2. Sustainable Advantages
- 3.4.3. Wealth, Value, and Return on Investments

3.5. Strategic Management

- 3.5.1. Establish the Strategic Position: Mission, Vision and Values
- 3.5.2. Developing New Businesses
- 3.5.3. Growing and Consolidating Companies

3.6. Implementing and Executing Strategy

- 3.6.1. Indicator Systems and Process Approach
- 3.6.2. Strategic Map
- 3.6.3. Differentiation and Alignment

3.7. Executive Management

- 3.7.1. Integrating Functional Strategies into the Global Business Strategies
- 3.7.2. Management Policy and Processes
- 3.7.3. Knowledge Management

3.8. Analyzing and Solving Problems

- 3.8.1. Problem Solving Method
- 3.8.2. Case Method
- 3.8.3. Decision Making

Module 4. Financial Institutions and Markets**4.1. Financial Markets**

- 4.1.1. Characteristics of Financial Markets
- 4.1.2. Functions of Financial Markets
- 4.1.3. Components of Financial Markets

4.2. Types of Financial Markets

- 4.2.1. Financial Markets According to Traded Rights
- 4.2.2. Financial Markets According to the Term of the Assets Traded
- 4.2.3. Financial Markets According to the Time of Issuance of Assets
- 4.2.4. Financial Markets According to Their Organizational Structure
- 4.2.5. Financial Markets According to the Time of Delivery of the Asset

4.3. Financial Market Supervisory Bodies**4.4. Stock Markets**

- 4.4.1. The Stock Market
- 4.4.2. Futures Market
- 4.4.3. Options Markets

4.5. Fixed Income Market

- 4.5.1. Spot Interest Rates and Forward Interest Rates
- 4.5.2. Public Debt Market
- 4.5.3. AIAF Market

4.6. Equity Markets

- 4.6.1. *Trading* Systems
- 4.6.2. CNMV and Market Regulation
- 4.6.3. Securities and Stock Exchange Operations
- 4.6.4. IPOs

4.7. Futures Market

- 4.7.1. Forward Contracts
- 4.7.2. Futures on Interest
- 4.7.3. Exchange Rate Futures
- 4.7.4. Stock Index Futures

4.8. Options Markets

- 4.8.1. Speculative Operations
- 4.8.2. Continuous Arbitrage Operations
- 4.8.3. The Price of an Option Contract
- 4.8.4. Use of Options in Hedging
- 4.8.5. Characteristics of an Options Portfolio

4.9. OTC Derivative Products

- 4.9.1. FRA Markets
- 4.9.2. Swap
- 4.9.3. Cap, Floor and Collar

4.10. Foreign Exchange Market

- 4.10.1. Operation and Regulatory Agencies
- 4.10.2. Spot Foreign Exchange Transactions
- 4.10.3. Parity Conditions
- 4.10.4. Exchange to Local Currency

4.11. Investment Funds

- 4.11.1. Fixed Income Funds
- 4.11.2. Mixed Fixed Income Funds
- 4.11.3. Mixed Equity Funds
- 4.11.4. Equity Funds

4.12. Liberalization of Financial Markets

- 4.12.1. Eurodollars and Eurobonds
- 4.12.2. New International Titles
- 4.12.3. Globalization

Module 5. International Taxation

5.1. Sources and Basic Concepts

- 5.1.1. Regulations
- 5.1.2. Tax Information Exchange Agreements between Countries
- 5.1.3. Tax Residency
 - 5.1.3.1. Definition
 - 5.1.3.2. Application
- 5.1.4. Attribution of Income Regime
- 5.1.5. Taxable Events and Exemptions

5.2. Taxation of Non-Residents in Accordance with Domestic Law

- 5.2.1. Income from the Activity Generated During the Stay in Latin America
- 5.2.2. Income from the Activity Generated without the Permanent Establishment in Latin America
- 5.2.3. Entities under the Income Attribution Regime

5.3. Taxation of Income under Double Taxation Conventions

- 5.3.1. Objective
- 5.3.2. Definitions
- 5.3.3. Method for the Avoidance of International Double Taxation

5.4. Double Taxation Avoidance Mechanisms

- 5.4.1. Procedure for Unilateral Action by the Tax Law
- 5.4.2. International Mechanisms
- 5.4.3. International Tax Law Rules

5.5. Personal Elements and Formal Aspects of Non-Residents' Income Tax

- 5.5.1. Introduction
- 5.5.2. Obligations
- 5.5.3. Reporting Standards

5.6. Expatriate and Impatriate Regime

- 5.6.1. Definition
- 5.6.2. Type of Regime
- 5.6.3. Reporting Standards
- 5.6.4. Application Deadlines
- 5.6.5. Changes in Residence
- 5.6.6. Taxpayers Residing in Other Latin American Countries

5.7. Tax Havens

- 5.7.1. Definition
- 5.7.2. Types
- 5.7.3. Non-Taxable Countries
- 5.7.4. Countries with Effective Exchange of Tax Information

5.8. Corporate Income Tax Law in Tax Havens

- 5.8.1. Effects on Companies Operating in Tax Havens
- 5.8.2. Procedure for Action
- 5.8.3. Transparency of Information as a Declaration of Good Practice

5.9. Law on Personal Income Tax in Tax Havens

- 5.9.1. Effects on Individuals and Natural Persons operating in Tax Havens
- 5.9.2. Procedure for Action
- 5.9.3. Transparency of Information as a Declaration of Good Practice

5.10. Non-Residents Income Tax Law in Tax Havens

- 5.10.1. Effects on Non-Residents Operating in Tax Havens
- 5.10.2. Procedure for Action
- 5.10.3. Transparency of Information as a Declaration of Good Practice

Module 6. Private International Law**6.1. Private International Law**

- 6.1.1. Introduction: The Assumptions of Private International Law
- 6.1.2. Characteristics of Private International Law
- 6.1.3. Sources of Private International Law

6.2. International Jurisdiction I

- 6.2.1. Introduction
- 6.2.2. The General Forum
- 6.2.3. Special Forums

6.3. International Jurisdiction II

- 6.3.1. Exclusive Forums
- 6.3.2. Autonomy of the Will

6.4. Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Decisions

- 6.4.1. Introduction
- 6.4.2. European Regulations
- 6.4.3. International Legal Cooperation

6.5. Conflict of Laws

- 6.5.1. Introduction: Conflict of Laws
- 6.5.2. Structure and Types
- 6.5.3. Applying the Conflict of Laws

6.6. Personal Status

- 6.6.1. Personal Status
- 6.6.2. Legal Capacity
- 6.6.3. Capacity to Act
- 6.6.4. Individuals
- 6.6.5. Legal Entities

6.7. Contractual Obligations

- 6.7.1. Introduction: Contractual Obligations
- 6.7.2. Rome I Regulation
- 6.7.3. Applicable Law
- 6.7.4. Other Cases

6.8. Non-Contractual Obligations

- 6.8.1. Introduction: Non-Contractual Obligations
- 6.8.2. Rome II Regulation
- 6.8.3. Applicable Law
- 6.8.4. Other Cases

6.9. Family

- 6.9.1. Marriage: International Jurisdiction and Applicable Law (nullity, separation and divorce)
- 6.9.2. Filiation: International Jurisdiction and Applicable Law
- 6.9.3. Adoption
- 6.9.4. Maintenance Obligations: International Jurisdiction and Applicable Law

6.10. Successions

- 6.10.1. Introduction: Successions
- 6.10.2. International Jurisdiction
- 6.10.3. Applicable Law
- 6.10.4. Recognition and Execution

Module 7. International Trade Economics

7.1. Introduction to International Trade Models

- 7.1.1. Theories of International Trade
- 7.1.2. Economic Geography
- 7.1.3. Foreign Direct Investment
- 7.1.4. The Monetary Theory of the Balance of Payments
 - 7.1.4.1. Balance of Payments Equilibrium
 - 7.1.4.2. Relationship with the External Sector and International Reserves

7.2. The Ricardian Model. Trade and Technology

- 7.2.1. Trends in International Trade
- 7.2.2. Concepts and Definitions of the Ricardian Model of International Trade
- 7.2.3. Advantages of the Ricardian Model
- 7.2.4. Total Factor Productivity

7.3. Profit and Loss. The Specific Factors Model

- 7.3.1. Specific Factors Model
- 7.3.2. Income from Labor, Capital and Land
- 7.3.3. Different Production Possibilities
- 7.3.4. International Mobility of the Labor Factor

7.4. Trade and Resources. The Heckscher- Ohlin Model.

- 7.4.1. Definition of the Heckscher - Ohlin Model
- 7.4.2. Effects on Factor Prices
- 7.4.3. Advantages and Disadvantages of the Heckscher-Ohlin Model

7.5. Labor and Capital Flows

- 7.5.1. Migration
- 7.5.2. IED
- 7.5.3. Growth of Societal Well-Being and Global Wealth Creation

7.6. Increasing Returns to Scale and Imperfect Competition Models

- 7.6.1. Definition of Increasing Returns Implicit in the Capabilities of the Productive Fabric
- 7.6.2. Trade under Imperfect Competition
- 7.6.3. Monopolies
- 7.6.4. Dumping

7.7. Goods and Services Outsourcing Models

- 7.7.1. Definition of Outsourcing of Goods and Services in a Globalized and Digitized Environment
- 7.7.2. CSR Implications and Effects on *Prosumers*
- 7.7.3. Outsourcing Processes and their Implications

7.8. Import Tariffs and Quotas. Models of Perfect Competition

- 7.8.1. WTO
- 7.8.2. International Trade Benefits
- 7.8.3. Application and Effects of Tariffs between Countries under the Regulation of International Agreements in Relation to Public and Private International Law

7.9. Decreasing Yields in the Production Process

- 7.9.1. Economic Theory of Diminishing Returns to Production
- 7.9.2. Situation Analysis of Productive Capacities with Diminishing Returns to Scale
- 7.9.3. Solutions and Actions in the Face of Diminishing Returns

7.10. Constant Returns

- 7.10.1. Economic Theory of Constant Returns to Scale
- 7.10.2. Production with Constant Returns to Scale
- 7.10.3. Limitations of Constant Returns to Scale

Module 8. International Contracting**8.1. Introduction to International Contracting Relevant Regulations and Institutions in International Trade**

- 8.1.1. GATT
- 8.1.2. WTO
- 8.1.3. OECD
- 8.1.4. EU
- 8.1.5. Mercosur
- 8.1.6. UN
 - 8.1.6.1. Codification of International Commercial Law
- 8.1.7. Paris International Chamber of Commerce
- 8.1.8. UNIDROIT

8.2. Establishment of Companies Abroad and Subjects of International Contracting

- 8.2.1. Foreign Entrepreneur
- 8.2.2. Foreign Entrepreneur as a Legal Entity
 - 8.2.2.1. Capital Companies
 - 8.2.2.2. Multinational Companies
 - 8.2.2.3. International Companies
 - 8.2.2.4. Joint Ventures
- 8.2.3. Scope of Partnerships at the International Level
 - 8.2.3.1. European Framework
 - 8.2.3.2. Company Formation
 - 8.2.3.3. International Merger

8.3. The General Regime of International Contracting

- 8.3.1. Legal Basis for International Contracting
- 8.3.2. Regulations Applicable to Contractual Obligations in the European Framework

8.4. International Terms of Trade (Incoterms). International Sale and Purchase of Goods

- 8.4.1. International Sale and Purchase of Goods
- 8.4.2. Countertrade
- 8.4.3. Incoterms

8.5. International Distribution Contracts and Collaboration Agreements

- 8.5.1. Introduction
- 8.5.2. Commercial Agency Agreement
- 8.5.3. Commercial Concession Contract
- 8.5.4. Franchise Agreement

8.6. Industrial Property Contracts and Electronic Contracting

- 8.6.1. Industrial Property Rights
- 8.6.2. Electronic Contracting
 - 8.6.2.1. International IT Contracts and the New Smart Contracts Based on Blockchain Technology
 - 8.6.2.2. IT Contracts Using Electronic Money, Virtual Currency and Cryptocurrencies

8.7. Guarantees, Means of Payment and International Payments

- 8.7.1. Types of Guarantees
- 8.7.2. Legal Regime
- 8.7.3. Means of Payment and International Payments
 - 8.7.3.1. Features and Types
 - 8.7.3.2. Check
 - 8.7.3.3. Cross-Border Bank Transfers and Payment Orders
 - 8.7.3.4. Remittances
 - 8.7.3.5. Documentary Credit
 - 8.7.3.6. Cryptocurrencies and Exchange Companies

8.8. International Financing Instruments. Introduction to Export Support Instruments

- 8.8.1. International Financing Contracts
 - 8.8.1.1. Factoring
 - 8.8.1.2. Leasing
 - 8.8.1.3. Forfaiting
- 8.8.2. Foreign Exchange Risk
 - 8.8.2.1. Introduction to Exchange Rate Risk
 - 8.8.2.2. International Financing Hedging
 - 8.8.2.3. Foreign Exchange Forwards and Currency Options
 - 8.8.2.4. Swaps

8.9. Dispute Resolution in International Contracting

- 8.9.1. State Jurisdictional Bodies
- 8.9.2. Competent Courts
- 8.9.3. Alternative Resolutions
- 8.9.4. Judgment, Execution and Enforcement

8.10. International Arbitration Bodies

- 8.10.1. Introduction
- 8.10.2. Procedure
- 8.10.3. Award
- 8.10.4. Enforcement and Application of Arbitration Awards with Respect to Contracting

Module 9. Financial and Actuarial Risk Management

9.1. Control and Management of Financial Risks in the New International Context

- 9.1.1. Financial Risk and Financial Institution Risk
- 9.1.2. Banking Activity Risks
- 9.1.3. Regulation and Solvency Ratios
- 9.1.4. Financial Risk Management

9.2. Market Risk I

- 9.2.1. Types of Market Risk
 - 9.2.1.1. Interest Rate Risk
 - 9.2.1.2. Exchange Rate Risk
 - 9.2.1.3. Price Risk Based on Equities and Commodities
 - 9.2.1.4. Basel II Capital Requirements for Market Risk, Updated
 - 9.2.1.5. Basel II Standardized Valuation of Market Risk, Updated

9.3. Market Risk II

- 9.3.1. Concept of Value at Risk (VaR)
- 9.3.2. Market Risk Measurement Requirements
- 9.3.3. Ex-Ante and Ex-Post Risks
- 9.3.4. Parametric and Non-Parametric VaR Models

9.4. Credit Risk I

- 9.4.1. Concept
- 9.4.2. Analysis and Measurement Elements
 - 9.4.2.1. Probability of Non-Compliance
 - 9.4.2.2. Credit Exposure
 - 9.4.2.3. Loss Rate or Loss Given Default
- 9.4.3. Rating Systems
- 9.4.4. Credit Risk Valuation Models
- 9.4.5. Credit Risk Hedging through Derivatives

9.5. Credit Risk II

- 9.5.1. Introduction
- 9.5.2. Standard method
- 9.5.3. IRB Method
- 9.5.4. Credit Risk Hedging
- 9.5.5. Asset Securitization

9.6. Operational Risk: Measurement, Control and Management

- 9.6.1. Introduction Definition and Classification
- 9.6.2. Quantification of Operating Loss
- 9.6.3. Operational Risk Management
- 9.6.4. Solutions and Actions During Operational Risk Management
 - 9.6.4.1. Internal Controls
 - 9.6.4.2. Insurance Contracts
- 9.6.5. Regulatory Framework
- 9.6.6. Basic Indicator Method
- 9.6.7. Standard method

9.7. Fundamental Concepts Associated with the Risk Process in the Insurance Activity

- 9.7.1. Definition of the Different Stages of Risk, from its Generation to Extinction
- 9.7.2. Generic study of the total accident rate
 - 9.7.2.1. Expectation and Variance
 - 9.7.2.2. Ordinary Moments

9.8. Premium Calculation and Technical Provisions

- 9.8.1. Non-Life Insurance Premiums
- 9.8.2. Pure Prime
- 9.8.3. Technical Provisions
- 9.8.4. Practical Calculation of Technical Provisions in Non-Life Insurance
- 9.8.5. Synthesis of the Classical Statistical Methods

9.9. Reinsurance

- 9.9.1. Definition and Functions
- 9.9.2. Technical, Financial and Legal Criteria
- 9.9.3. Proportional and Non-Proportional Modalities

9.10. Solvency

- 9.10.1. Introduction
- 9.10.2. Actuarial Risk Management Process
- 9.10.3. Probability of Ruin
- 9.10.4. Dividend Policies

Module 10. International Economic Organizations**10.1. Introduction to International Economic Organizations**

- 10.1.1. Developments in International Politics and Economics
- 10.1.2. Creation of the IEOs Features
- 10.1.3. Background of the IEOs

10.2. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Bretton Woods system

- 10.2.1. History of the IMF
- 10.2.2. Services and Policies of the IMF
- 10.2.3. Institutional System and Operation

10.3. The World Bank Group (WB), Financial Support for Reducing Poverty

- 10.3.1. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
- 10.3.2. International Development Association (IDA)
- 10.3.3. International Finance Corporation
- 10.3.4. Multilateral Investment Guarantee Organization
- 10.3.5. International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)

10.4. Regional Banks and Development Aid

- 10.4.1. Regional Development Banks
- 10.4.2. Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
- 10.4.3. African Development Bank (AfDB)
- 10.4.4. Asian Development Bank (AsDB)

10.5. The United Nations (UN). Economic and Trade Cooperation for Development

- 10.5.1. Introduction and Historical Summary
- 10.5.2. United Nations Cooperation Programs
 - 10.5.2.1. UNCTAD
 - 10.5.2.2. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
- 10.5.3. World Tourism Organization

10.6. The International Trading System I. The World Trade Organization (WTO)

- 10.6.1. From GATT to the WTO
- 10.6.2. Institutional System of the WTO
- 10.6.3. Dispute Settlement System
- 10.6.4. Substantive Law
 - 10.6.4.1. Agreements on Goods and Services
 - 10.6.4.2. Intellectual Property Agreements
- 10.6.5. WTO Disabilities

10.7. The International Trading System II. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

- 10.7.1. Introduction and Main Characteristics
- 10.7.2. Incorporation and Adaptation of the Different Countries to the GATT
- 10.7.3. Functioning and Applications of GATT

10.8. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Main Programs and Areas of Action

- 10.8.1. Institutional System
- 10.8.2. Main Programs and Lines of Action
- 10.8.3. Organizational Structure and OECD Countries

10.9. International Investment Organizations

- 10.9.1. Agreements for the Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Investments (APRPI)
- 10.9.2. European Energy Charter Treaty
- 10.9.3. Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)
- 10.9.4. Human Rights and Environmental Protection

10.10. Integration initiatives. regional economic

- 10.10.1. The European Union
- 10.10.2. Regional Economic Integration E. the Americas
- 10.10.3. Reach to Other Countries

07

Methodology

This academic program offers students a different way of learning. Our methodology uses a cyclical learning approach: **Relearning**.

This teaching system is used, for example, in the most prestigious medical schools in the world, and major publications such as the **New England Journal of Medicine** have considered it to be one of the most effective.





“

Discover Relearning, a system that abandons conventional linear learning, to take you through cyclical teaching systems: a way of learning that has proven to be extremely effective, especially in subjects that require memorization"

TECH Business School uses the Case Study to contextualize all content

Our program offers a revolutionary approach to developing skills and knowledge. Our goal is to strengthen skills in a changing, competitive, and highly demanding environment.

“

At TECH, you will experience a learning methodology that is shaking the foundations of traditional universities around the world”



This program prepares you to face business challenges in uncertain environments and achieve business success.



A learning method that is different and innovative

This TECH program is an intensive educational program, created from scratch to present executives with challenges and business decisions at the highest level, whether at the national or international level. This methodology promotes personal and professional growth, representing a significant step towards success. The case method, a technique that lays the foundation for this content, ensures that the most current economic, social and business reality is taken into account.

“ *You will learn, through collaborative activities and real cases, how to solve complex situations in real business environments”*

The case method has been the most widely used learning system among the world's leading business schools for as long as they have existed. The case method was developed in 1912 so that law students would not only learn the law based on theoretical content. It consisted of presenting students with real-life, complex situations for them to make informed decisions and value judgments on how to resolve them. In 1924, Harvard adopted it as a standard teaching method.

What should a professional do in a given situation? This is the question we face in the case method, an action-oriented learning method. Throughout the program, the studies will be presented with multiple real cases. They must integrate all their knowledge, research, argue and defend their ideas and decisions.

Our program prepares you to face new challenges in uncertain environments and achieve success in your career.

Relearning Methodology

TECH effectively combines the Case Study methodology with a 100% online learning system based on repetition, which combines different teaching elements in each lesson.

We enhance the Case Study with the best 100% online teaching method: Relearning.

Our online system will allow you to organize your time and learning pace, adapting it to your schedule. You will be able to access the contents from any device with an internet connection.

At TECH you will learn using a cutting-edge methodology designed to train the executives of the future. This method, at the forefront of international teaching, is called Relearning.

Our online business school is the only one in the world licensed to incorporate this successful method. In 2019, we managed to improve our students' overall satisfaction levels (teaching quality, quality of materials, course structure, objectives...) based on the best online university indicators.



In our program, learning is not a linear process, but rather a spiral (learn, unlearn, forget, and re-learn). Therefore, we combine each of these elements concentrically.

With this methodology we have trained more than 650,000 university graduates with unprecedented success in fields as diverse as biochemistry, genetics, surgery, international law, management skills, sports science, philosophy, law, engineering, journalism, history, markets, and financial instruments. All this in a highly demanding environment, where the students have a strong socio-economic profile and an average age of 43.5 years.

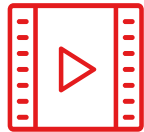
Relearning will allow you to learn with less effort and better performance, involving you more in your specialization, developing a critical mindset, defending arguments, and contrasting opinions: a direct equation to success.

From the latest scientific evidence in the field of neuroscience, not only do we know how to organize information, ideas, images and memories, but we know that the place and context where we have learned something is fundamental for us to be able to remember it and store it in the hippocampus, to retain it in our long-term memory.

In this way, and in what is called neurocognitive context-dependent e-learning, the different elements in our program are connected to the context where the individual carries out their professional activity.



This program offers the best educational material, prepared with professionals in mind:



Study Material

All teaching material is produced by the specialists who teach the course, specifically for the course, so that the teaching content is highly specific and precise.

These contents are then applied to the audiovisual format, to create the TECH online working method. All this, with the latest techniques that offer high quality pieces in each and every one of the materials that are made available to the student.



Classes

There is scientific evidence suggesting that observing third-party experts can be useful.

Learning from an Expert strengthens knowledge and memory, and generates confidence in future difficult decisions.



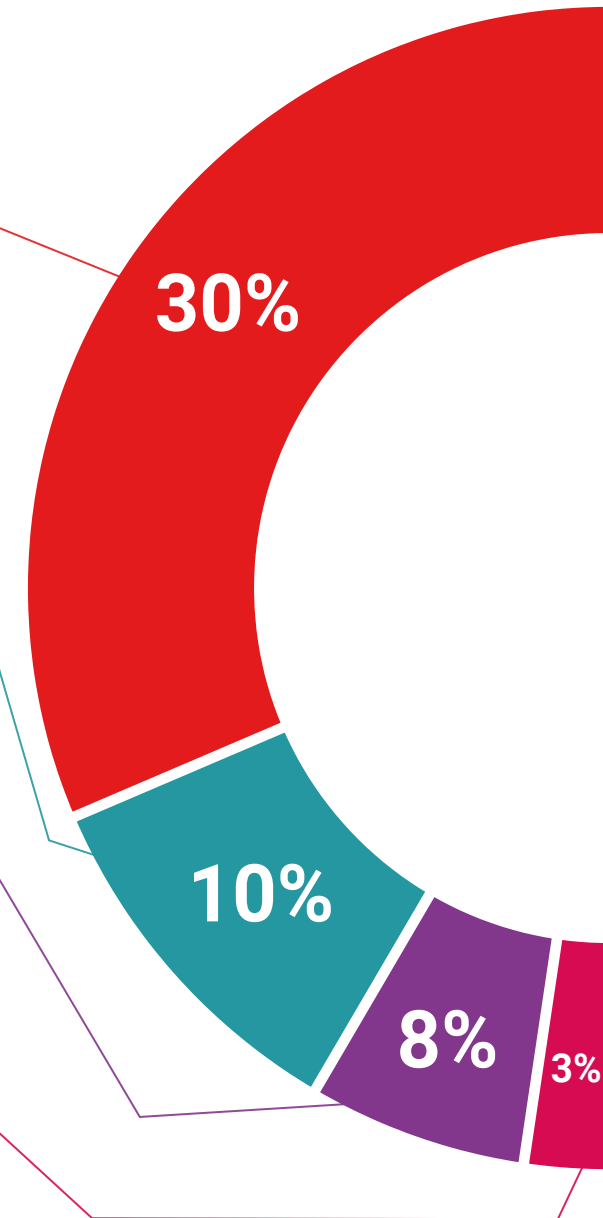
Management Skills Exercises

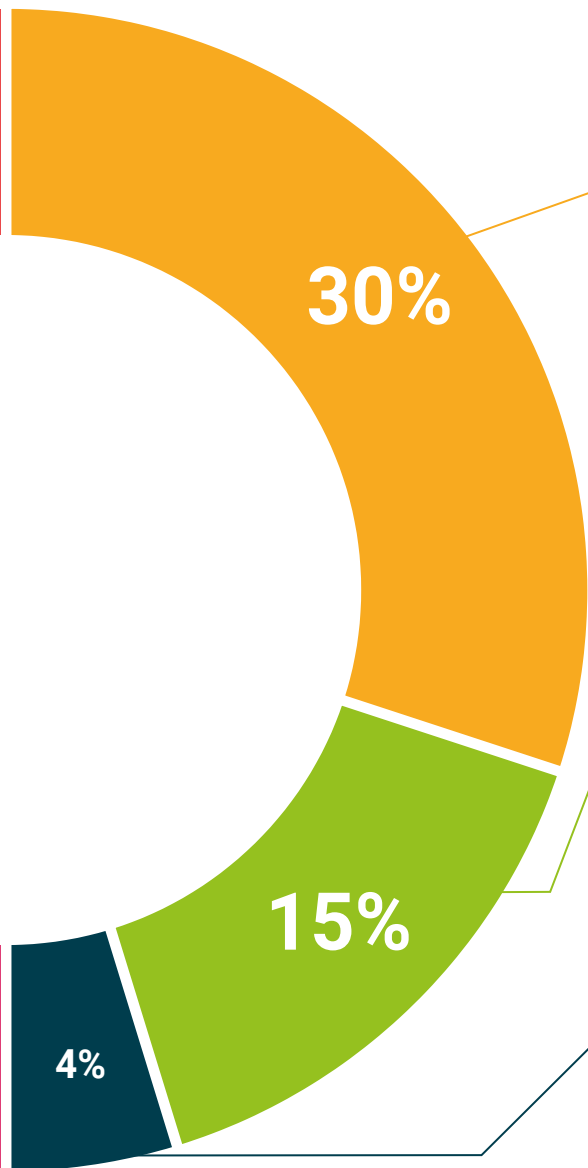
They will carry out activities to develop specific executive competencies in each thematic area. Practices and dynamics to acquire and develop the skills and abilities that a high-level manager needs to develop in the context of the globalization we live in.



Additional Reading

Recent articles, consensus documents and international guidelines, among others. In TECH's virtual library, students will have access to everything they need to complete their course.





Case Studies

Students will complete a selection of the best case studies chosen specifically for this program. Cases that are presented, analyzed, and supervised by the best senior management specialists in the world.



Interactive Summaries

The TECH team presents the contents attractively and dynamically in multimedia lessons that include audio, videos, images, diagrams, and concept maps in order to reinforce knowledge.

This exclusive educational system for presenting multimedia content was awarded by Microsoft as a "European Success Story".



Testing & Retesting

We periodically evaluate and re-evaluate students' knowledge throughout the program, through assessment and self-assessment activities and exercises, so that they can see how they are achieving their goals.



08

Our Students' Profiles

The Executive Master's Degree is aimed at university graduates, Postgraduates and undergraduates who have previously completed any of the following programs in the fields of social and legal sciences, administration and economics.

This program uses a multidisciplinary approach as the students have a diverse set of academic profiles and represent multiple nationalities.

The Executive Master's Degree is also open to professionals who are university graduates in any field but have several years of work experience in the field of international economics.





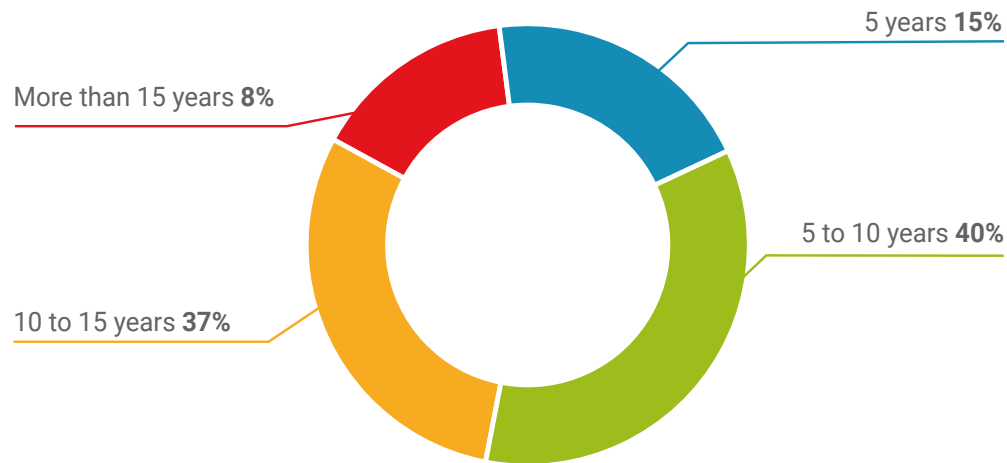
“

If you have experience in International Economics, and are looking for an interesting career enhancement while continuing to work, this is the program for you”

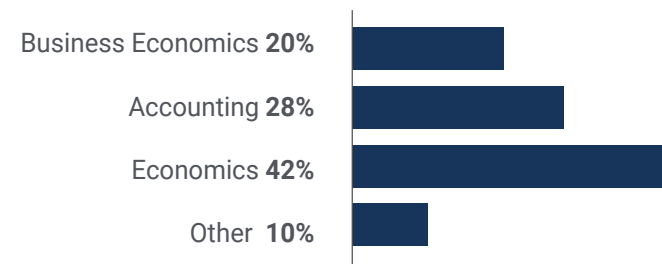
Average Age

Between **35** and **45** years old

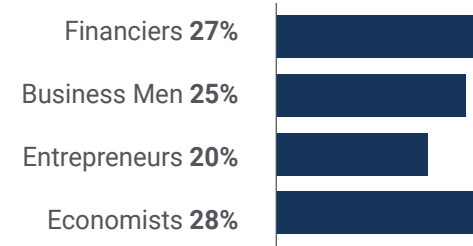
Years of Experience



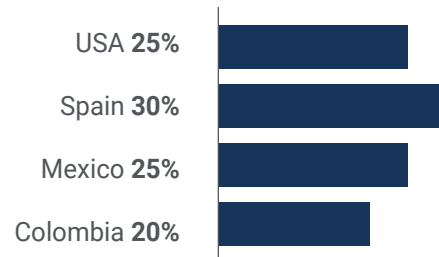
Training



Educational Profile



Geographical Distribution



Julia Ramos

Stock Market Economist

"This program has not only opened doors for me in the financial market, but has also pushed me to collaborate with other public and private organizations internationally. I was fascinated by the IEO module and how we were taught about the most important economic institutions, such as the IBRD. TECH has pleasantly surprised me and this syllabus has been very enriching and complete"

09

Impact on Your Career

Thanks to this program, managers will develop 100% of their skills by focusing on the global economy and the interrelation of powers. With this program, they will experience an improvement in their transversal skills and will obtain the keys to face challenges of great difficulty and advanced situations that require multidisciplinary skills.





“

*Delve into current economics
and detect the best business
options in a globalized paradigm”*

Are you ready to take the leap? Excellent professional development awaits you.

TECH's Executive Master's Degree in International Economics Technological University is an intensive program that prepares professionals to face challenges and business decisions in the field of international economics and politics. Its main objective is to promote Students' personal and professional growth. Helping students achieve success.

If those who wish to improve yourself, make a positive change at a professional level and network with the best, TECH is the place for you.

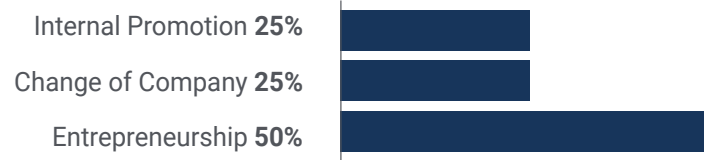
If you want to make a positive change in your profession, the Executive Master's Degree in International Economics will help you achieve it.

Master the uses, techniques and methods of international financing within the financial framework of organizations worldwide.

Time of Change



Type of change



Salary increase

The completion of this program represents a salary increase of more than **25.3%** for our students.



10

Benefits for Your Company

The Executive Master's Degree in International Economics contributes to raising the talent of the economic organization to its maximum potential through the instruction of high-level businessmen and financiers.

By studying in this Executive Master's Degree, students will find a unique opportunity to develop their knowledge through a teaching that adapts to them and their needs in a digital way, escaping from orthodox programs that are not useful in practice.





“

The up-to-date manager will provide companies with new concepts, strategies and future perspectives that can bring about essential changes"

Developing and retaining talent in companies is the best long-term investment.

01

Growth of talent and intellectual capital

The professional will introduce the company to new concepts, strategies, and perspectives that can bring about significant changes in the organization.

02

Retaining high-potential executives to avoid talent drain

This program strengthens the link between the company and the professional and opens new avenues for professional growth within the company.

03

Building agents of change

You will be able to make decisions in times of uncertainty and crisis, helping the organization overcome obstacles.

04

Increased international expansion possibilities

Thanks to this program, the company will come into contact with the main markets in the world economy.



05

Project Development

The professional can work on a real project or develop new projects in the field of R & D or business development of your company.

06

Increased competitiveness

This program will equip students with the skills to take on new challenges and drive the organization forward.

11

Certificate

The Executive Master's Degree in International Economics guarantees students, in addition to the most rigorous and up-to-date education, access to a Executive Master's Degree issued by TECH Global University.



“

Successfully complete this program and receive your university qualification without having to travel or fill out laborious paperwork”

This private qualification will allow you to obtain an **Executive Master's Degree in International Economics** endorsed by **TECH Global University**, the world's largest online university.

TECH Global University, is an official European University publicly recognized by the Government of Andorra ([official bulletin](#)). Andorra is part of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) since 2003. The EHEA is an initiative promoted by the European Union that aims to organize the international training framework and harmonize the higher education systems of the member countries of this space. The project promotes common values, the implementation of collaborative tools and strengthening its quality assurance mechanisms to enhance collaboration and mobility among students, researchers and academics.

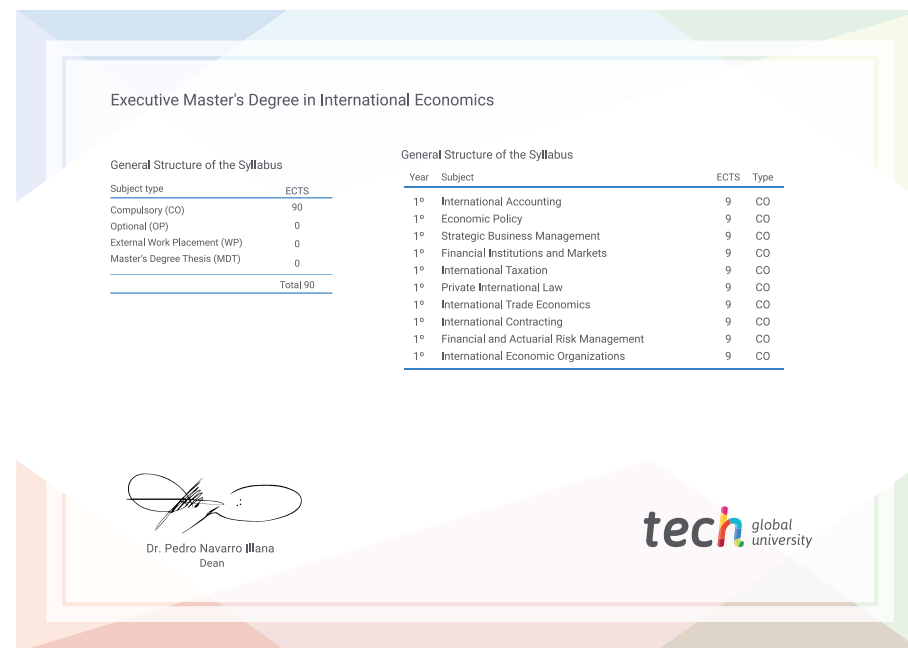
This **TECH Global University** private qualification, is a European program of continuing education and professional updating that guarantees the acquisition of competencies in its area of knowledge, providing a high curricular value to the student who completes the program.

Title: **Executive Master's Degree in International Economics**

Modality: **Online**

Duration: **12 months**

Accreditation: **90 ECTS**



*Apostille Convention. In the event that the student wishes to have their paper diploma issued with an apostille, TECH Global University will make the necessary arrangements to obtain it, at an additional cost.



Executive Master's Degree International Economics

- » Modality: **online**
- » Duration: **12 months**
- » Certificate: **TECH Global University**
- » Credits: **90 ECTS**
- » Schedule: **at your own pace**
- » Exams: **online**

Executive Master's Degree International Economics